

# **Resolutions and Proceedings**

**23rd  
NATIONAL CONGRESS  
OF  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY**

**6d.**



# **THE COMMUNIST PARTY**

## **23rd NATIONAL CONGRESS**

held at Battersea Town Hall, London, S.W.  
Easter, April 16th—19th, 1954

### **RESOLUTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS**

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### **THE CHALLENGE TO LABOUR**

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1/-

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## RESOLUTIONS

### THE HYDROGEN BOMB

THIS CONGRESS

Expresses the utmost horror at the results of the hydrogen-bomb explosions carried out in the Pacific by the American Government.

Condemns the United States Government for its refusal to halt further experiments and to agree to the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons; and declares that the expressed readiness of military and political leaders in the U.S.A. and Britain to approve the use of such weapons puts the whole world in jeopardy.

Points out that the Soviet Union has repeatedly made proposals for the banning of all atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, with strict international inspection and control.

Protests at the complete capitulation by the Tory Government to American reaction, and its refusal to take any steps for the banning of such weapons.

We declare that the interests of Britain and all its people demand the complete prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

We call for a great campaign of the whole British people for:—

- (1) top-level discussions between the Great Powers to take measures for the banning of all atomic and hydrogen weapons, with strict international inspection and control;
- (2) an end to the American bomber bases in Britain and the sending home of all American troops from Britain;
- (3) the publication without delay of all secret agreements about such weapons made between the American and British Governments.

We call on the entire Labour movement to support this campaign and to exert its fullest strength to ensure that the hydrogen bomb shall never be used.

We pledge our fullest support for those of all political viewpoints or nations who strive to secure abolition of the hydrogen bomb and other such menaces to the existence of mankind.

### CONSCRIPTION

THIS Congress expresses its strongest condemnation of the militarisation of Britain's youth resulting from the present war policy.

The two years' conscription period, maintained by the Tory Government in the face of all opposition, is not for the defence of Britain.

It is to enable the British Government to have sufficient troops at its disposal to carry on wars against the colonial peoples and to back up the war policy of the American millionaires.

We demand that the conscription period should immediately be reduced to one year, and that the compulsory territorial and reserve service should be abolished.

We demand that all British troops should be withdrawn from Malaya, Kenya, British Guiana, Korea, the Sudan, Cyprus and all other lands where they have been dispatched to make war on or hold down the peoples in the interests of imperialism.

We pledge our full support to the Young Communist League and to all other organisations fighting for these aims.

### HOME OFFICE RESTRICTIONS ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES

THIS 23rd Congress of the Communist Party most strongly protests against the decision of the Home Secretary which refuses to permit the stay in this country of fraternal delegates from brother parties outside British territories for the Conference to be held from April 21 to 24.

This is an act of discrimination and a deliberate use of the administrative powers of Government to do what their U.S. masters do through the McCarran Act.

It is one more example of the insidious introduction of the practices of McCarthyism into this country.

We urge the working-class movement to protest against the ban, to defend their civil liberties and end McCarthyism in this country.



## FOR THE RELEASE OF JOHN WILLIAMSON

THIS Congress salutes all progressive men and women in the United States of America who are courageously fighting to preserve peace and to defend democratic rights.

By means of anti-trade union, anti-democratic legislation, by McCarthyist witch-hunts and by threats and persecution, the men who control the American trusts are aiming to impose fascism in the United States, as part of their plan to dominate the world.

In particular this Congress warmly greets the courageous members of the Communist Party of the United States of America who are bearing the main brunt of this attack.

Among the many Communist leaders now in jail is a son of the Scottish working class—John Williamson—a pioneer of the U.S. Communist Party, a member of its National Executive Committee and an outstanding fighter in the American trade union movement.

In order to prevent the return of this British citizen to his native Scotland, where his 80-year-old mother lies gravely ill, the U.S. Government has announced its intention of bringing a further charge against him under the Smith Act on completion of his present sentence in about March 1955.

In the name of humanity this Congress demands that John Williamson be released immediately and be allowed to return to Scotland while his mother lives.

Further, this Congress calls upon the British trade union and Labour movement to support the fight of progressive Americans for democratic rights, for the defeat of McCarthyism and for the amnesty of all Smith Act victims. In supporting this fight, we, the British people, will be taking an important step towards ensuring world peace and our own national security and independence.

## THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CONGRESS reaffirms the view that in spite of some uncertainty in the home and export markets for textile goods, full employment can be won for all textile workers. United action for higher living standards for the people at home and a policy for world peace and mutual trade with all nations will end uncertainty and provide security and full employment for textile workers and their families, and will begin to provide the necessary incentives for attracting more youth to the industries.

The growing resistance of the workers to re-deployment and speed-up, the widespread opposition to the recent trade agreement with Japan and the many positive actions for expanding trade between East and West show solid foundations for confidence in the future for textiles and in the ability of the working class to defend peace-time consumer goods industries.

This resistance of textile workers to attacks on the industry stands in contrast to the defeatist outlook of some employers and certain trade union leaders. They accept as permanent a reduction in the overall size and manpower especially in the cotton and woollen textile trades. This passive acceptance of the present position aids the Tory Government, whose policy sacrifices consumer goods industries to rearmament and the war aims of American big business.

Congress calls for a great united campaign by the people to defeat this Tory Government and secure a new Labour Government with a genuine working-class policy, such a Government to operate a policy which will defend the textile industries and concentrate all Britain's great resources on building for peace and prosperity.

This 23rd National Congress of the Communist Party, with that aim in mind, advances the following programme to the Labour movement for discussion and action to safeguard and improve the standards of life of those millions of people dependent on the production of textiles:—

- (1) Higher wages for all workers and an immediate 15 per cent rise for textile workers. This advance, along with the immediate introduction of the 40-hour week, would give great confidence in the future of the textile industries. The shorter working week must not result in any loss of pay nor prejudice workers at present on less than 40 hours on



"double-day shifts" or similar working agreements. These immediate objectives could be achieved more quickly and easily if there were facilities for fuller participation by all textile workers in the work of their trade unions. We pledge full support for the building of 100 per cent trade unionism in the textile industries.

- (2) An end to the Government's "dear food" policy and the restoration of food subsidies in full, so strengthening the home demand for textiles and other essential consumer goods.
- (3) The immediate abolition of all purchase tax and reduction of profit margins to permit price reductions in home and export goods.
- (4) Government assistance at Cabinet level to develop East-West trade. The dispatch of trading missions to all countries outside the dollar area and the repudiation of American bans on Britain's trade would open up wide channels for trade and commerce which are necessary for full employment in this country.
- (5) The reversal of the Tory Government's decision to open the Liverpool "Futures" market, the restoration of the Raw Cotton Commission and the abrogation of the Japanese Trade Agreement would restore confidence in the textile industry.
- (6) The organised Labour movement should assist the Japanese workers in their fight to build trade unionism and improve wages and conditions. Joint talks must be initiated at once between the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to work out a common policy to raise wages and improve working conditions of all working people.
- (7) The full recognition of the Chinese People's Republic and her entry into the United Nations Organisation would facilitate normal trading relations between China and other nations, including Japan.
- (8) Britain must end its policy of war and repression against the colonial peoples, thus laying the foundation for friendly relations and creating conditions for the expansion of mutual trade between this country and all other peoples.

## RENTS

THIS Congress condemns the Housing Repairs and Rents Bills as attacks on the working class and demands their immediate withdrawal.

If these Bills are allowed to become law:—

- (a) Eight million families in Great Britain will have their rents increased, while the neglected and derelict condition of their houses will remain.
- (b) The slum areas will be perpetuated, which the taxpayer and ratepayer will have to finance.
- (c) It will be a step to ending all rent control.
- (d) But, at the same time, the landlords will receive a further £80 million in rent each year; their property will increase in value by £1,000 million and they will have greater powers of eviction.

These Bills are a landlords' charter and can in no way benefit the tenants. We demand their complete rejection.

While welcoming the steps taken by Labour M.P.s to expose the class character of the Bills, we do not concur with the views held in certain Labour circles that rents should be increased providing that the local authorities take over the privately owned houses.

We refute the claim by many town councils that rents of council houses have to be raised to meet the increased expenditure of maintenance and repair. This so-called necessity arises from the demands of the financiers, landowners and building-material manufacturers and distributors for high interest, land charges and profits.

Congress therefore declares its firm opposition to any rent increase whatsoever, whether for privately owned houses or council houses. Both types of tenants should unite to oppose rent increases imposed on either.

We welcome the opposition movement which is now developing, but this does not yet reflect the power of the organised working class. In particular, we urge all organised workers in industry to voice their opposition to these Bills



and to support the tenants' organisations in the spirit of the Clyde workers in 1915 who then defeated the landlords.

We call for a great movement embracing the trade unions, trades councils, co-operative organisations, Labour and Communist Parties, tenants' associations, British Legion branches and other such organisations.

Our demands are:—

- (1) The complete withdrawal of the Bills.
- (2) No rent increases under any circumstances.
- (3) In the case of Scotland, the landlords to continue to bear their full share of any increase in the rates.
- (4) The local authorities should use their powers to compel the landlords to carry out repairs.
- (5) If the landlord refuses to keep a house in good repair, and providing it is structurally sound, let the local authority take it over at site value and put in good order, with no increase of rent. Any loss incurred by the local authority should be compensated by the Government.
- (6) An immediate drive by all local authorities to demolish all slum areas and houses and to increase the building of new houses to rehouse the tenants.
- (7) The reduction of the interest charges to 2 per cent and the increase of housing subsidies, so that houses can be let at lower rents.

The establishment of thousands of tenants' committees and associations is essential to defend the interests of the tenants and organise them for their just demands. These tenants' committees should take the offensive now in demanding that repairs be done within the existing legislation.

Congress calls on all Party organisations to take a leading part in this movement and to render full support in this vital fight on behalf of millions of working-class families.

### PENSIONS

CONGRESS draws attention to the alarming position of all people living on pensions. The policy of the Tory Government undermines the living standards of the people, none of whom suffer more hardship and privation than the old age pensioners and disabled ex-servicemen.

Old people cannot exist on the present inadequate pension of 32s. 6d. for a single person and 54s. for a married couple. This is shown by the ever-growing number of pensioners who are compelled to apply for supplementary pensions from the National Assistance Board.

Adding insult to injury, the Tory Government seeks to raise the age for retirement. Congress declares complete opposition to such a policy and states that working people, after 50 years' work, have the right to a pension which will allow them to live in decency and comfort.

Congress calls for a united campaign by the whole Labour movement for a pension of £3 a week for a single person and £5 for a married couple. Thousands of old people who are not covered by National Insurance retirement pensions should be brought into the scheme and given full pensions which should be made a charge on the National Insurance Fund.

We pledge full support to the Old Age Pensioners' Association in all their activity in defence of the old people.

Congress, paying tribute to all ex-servicemen who fought in two wars, urges the whole Labour movement to give full support to the demand of all ex-servicemen's organisations for increased pensions for the war-disabled, for the widows and dependants of those who gave their lives, and for the tens of thousands who suffered as a result of the German air blitzes upon our towns and cities. It advocates 90s. as the basic rate of the 100 per cent disability pension, as being just and reasonable to meet present-day costs.

Congress condemns the expenditure of millions on the rearming of German and Japanese militarism, and declares that if this money were used to increase pensions, then pensioners need not live in poverty and starvation.

### THE COUNTRYSIDE AND AGRICULTURE

CONGRESS welcomes the publication of the Party's agricultural policy statement, *Farming to Feed Britain*, which provides a really powerful weapon with which our Party can win the countryside for a Socialist programme.



The "essential condition" for making our programme, *The British Road to Socialism*, a reality is the "building up of a broad coalition or popular alliance", and this demands that more serious attention be given to agriculture and Party work in the rural areas.

The Tories dominate the rural areas, in which live a fifth of the population; therefore "decisively defeating the Tories" makes it essential that the countryside be won to support Labour and Communist candidates in elections.

To strengthen the trade union and Labour movement among rural workers and bring them into action alongside the rest of the organised workers would greatly reinforce the developing mass struggles.

The vast majority of farmers, being the victims of monopoly capitalism, are potential allies of the organised working class, and the present agricultural policy of the Tory Government is now causing these farmers much concern.

Congress calls upon all District Committees to give special consideration to developing Party activity in rural areas; in particular for canvassing with the pamphlet *Farming to Feed Britain* and other literature, propaganda meetings in the country towns and villages and the building of the Party in the countryside.

### BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES

THIS 23rd Congress of the Communist Party condemns the Tory Government's imperialist policy of increased colonial exploitation and suppression. The effects of this policy are seen in the still further reduction of the already inadequate living standards of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples; in the rising profits of the big imperialist monopolies; and in the increasing use of British armed forces to suppress the growing struggle of the colonial peoples for freedom and independence.

Congress condemns in particular the shameful British wars in Malaya and Kenya which include methods of mass slaughter, heavy bombing, head-hunting, torture and collective punishment. It expresses its strongest protest against the suspension of the Constitution in British Guiana and the vindictive imprisonment of the leaders of the People's Progressive Party. It condemns the imposition of Central African Federation against the expressed opposition of the peoples of these territories.

Congress recognises that the basic policy of the right-wing Labour leaders is identical with that of the Tories, and is a betrayal of all the anti-imperialist traditions of the British working-class and Socialist movements. This is expressed in their support for the repressive measures in Malaya and Kenya and the suppression of democratic rights in British Guiana. Their talk about the so-called development in the colonies, and the facade of colonial constitutions cannot hide the real character of British rule.

The reactionary alliance of British imperialism with United States imperialism serves to injure still further the economy and trade of all the countries in the Empire, to increase colonial exploitation, and to transform Britain itself into a semi-colony of United States imperialism. The cost of armed suppression in the colonies imposes lower living standards in Britain and involves the sacrifice of our young people in colonial wars. It is therefore in the common interest of all the peoples, equally in Britain and in all the other countries dominated by British imperialism, to build a firm and solid alliance against the common enemy—the reactionary alliance of Anglo-American imperialism.

Congress pledges itself to win support for this united fight and to arouse the Labour movement and all progressive people to a full sense of the urgent need to build this alliance and to demand:—

- (1) Immediate cease-fire in Malaya with a view to immediate negotiations with the leaders of the Liberation movement and the peaceful settlement based on their right to freedom and independence.
- (2) An immediate armistice in Kenya, amnesty for all political prisoners, and negotiations with the recognised leaders of the resistance movement, with a view to a peaceful settlement based on the democratic rights of the Africans in Kenya.
- (3) Full democratic rights for the people of British Guiana, release of the leaders of the People's Progressive Party, and the restoration to office of the deposed Ministers.



- (4) Withdrawal of all British armed forces from Malaya, Kenya, British Guiana, Cyprus, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, and from all countries occupied by British imperialism.
- (5) The ending of the enforced partition of Ireland, and the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, to enable Irish unity to be realised.

Congress declares its firm opposition to the colour bar in every form, both in the colonial countries and within Britain. It recognises the need for united action in Britain in defence of all colonial people subject to discrimination in respect of jobs, lodgings, and participation in social life.

Congress calls for the fullest support for the struggles of the colonial trade unions, including the development of close links through the exchange of delegations between trade union and working-class organisations in the colonies and Great Britain.

Congress declares that the perspective held out in the programme *The British Road to Socialism* points the way forward to the transformation of the existing Empire relations of exploitation and oppression. It is only through the united fight against the common enemy that the colonial peoples can achieve their liberation and Britain regain its national independence. It is only the common action of all the peoples oppressed by Anglo-American imperialism that can lead, when liberation is won, to a new voluntary fraternal association based on peaceful and friendly relations in the mutual interests of the British people and the liberated peoples of the present Empire.

### CULTURAL WORK

IN view of the Executive Committee's call to District and other Party committees in their statement of January 13, 1952, to develop cultural work in order to strengthen the general work of our Party, and furthermore, in order to implement the resolution on culture at the Twenty-second National Congress, we propose that our Party should:—

- (a) become thoroughly acquainted with all aspects of cultural activity in the wider Labour movement and, whenever and wherever possible, should participate in such activities (i.e., Factory, Labour and social clubs, community centres, amateur theatrical and music societies, sports clubs, etc.);
- (b) encourage, collaborate with and use to the full the numerous cultural activities of colonial comrades throughout Great Britain in the united fraternal struggle against imperialism (e.g., several bands, national song groups, and so on exist or could be formed among these comrades).

### LUNG DISEASES IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

CONGRESS calls on the whole Labour movement to take action to prevent the spread of various lung diseases associated with the mining industry. As part of the campaign to end this blot on the health of the miners it calls for:—

- (a) the amendment of the Mines Bill to make effective dust suppression compulsory above and below ground;
- (b) regular and systematic medical survey for all those working in the pits;
- (c) provision of many more hospitals, sanatoria and clinics for those miners suffering from lung complaints;
- (d) adequate pensions for those miners and families who are unable to continue their employment.

## AMENDMENTS TO RULES

### Rule 15 (b)

In the second sentence, after "It shall" insert "work to secure the election of Communists to Parliament,"

The rule then reads:—

It shall guide and direct the work of all Party organisations. It shall work to secure the election of Communists to Parliament, assist the work of Party



members elected to Parliament, direct and control the Party press, publications and other Party enterprises, and manage the central funds of the Party.

*Rule 16 (b)*

Second sentence, *insert* before the words "assist Party members" the following: "and work to secure the election of Communists to Parliament and local government."

The rule then reads:—

The District Committee shall be elected by the District Congress, from nominations made by Party branches. It shall guide the work of Party organisations in the District, and work to secure the election of Communists to Parliament and local government, and assist Party members elected to local government and other public bodies; direct and control District Party enterprises, and manage the District funds of the Party.

*Rule 17 (f)*

Last sentence. *Omit* "and" after "live"; *add* a comma after the last word "situated" and then continue: "and give support to any electoral campaigns the local branch may organise in the area."

The revised rule thus reads:—

A Factory Branch Committee shall have as its first responsibility the organisation of all members in the enterprise to carry out the policy of the Party and recruit their fellow-workers into its ranks, in order to build a factory organisation capable of making a decisive contribution to the Labour movement. The Factory Branch Committee shall encourage its members to help the work of the Party in the area where they live, shall itself maintain contact with the local branch in whose area the factory is situated, and give support to any electoral campaigns the local branch may organise in the area.

*Rule 17 (g)*

After "factory branch" (last line but one), *add* period, and continue with new sentence: "The local branch shall undertake consistent political activity amongst the residents in its area, and shall work to secure the election of Communists to Parliament, and to local government bodies."

The revised rule then reads:—

A Local Branch Committee shall encourage and assist its members in industry to undertake political activity in their place of work. It shall also actively assist the work of the factory branches in its area, and the development of activity in particular enterprises in preparation for the setting up of a factory branch. The Local Branch shall undertake consistent political activity amongst the residents in its area, and shall work to secure the election of Communists to Parliament, and to local government bodies.

## FRATERNAL GREETINGS

The following message was received from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:—

*The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sends fraternal greetings to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.*

*We wish the Communist Party of Great Britain successes in the fight for the essential interests of the British working people, for the strengthening of its ranks, for peace in Europe and throughout the world, for democracy and Socialism.*

The Communist Party of China sent the following message:—

*The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China respectfully extends its warm greetings to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain. It wishes Congress success, and wishes you further achievements in the struggle for world peace and democracy for the British people.*



Fraternal greetings and messages were also received from the brother parties in—

ALBANIA	HUNGARY	POLAND
BULGARIA	INDIA	RUMANIA
CEYLON	INDONESIA	SUDAN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	IRAQ	SWEDEN
FINLAND	JAPAN	SWITZERLAND
GERMAN	JORDAN	TRIESTE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	MEXICO	U.S.A.
GREECE	NEW ZEALAND	VIET NAM

## FRATERNAL DELEGATES

The following delegates addressed Congress and brought greetings from their Parties:—

- AUSTRALIA: J. B. Miles, Member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Communist Party.
- AUSTRIA: Friedrich Hexmann, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- BELGIUM: T. Dejace, Member of Parliament, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- CANADA: Tim Buck, General Secretary of the Labor-Progressive Party.
- CYPRUS: E. Papaioannou, General Secretary of the Progressive Party of Working People.
- DENMARK: Borge Houmann, Member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party; editor of *Land og Folk*.
- EIRE: Michael O'Riordan, General Secretary, Irish Workers' League.
- FRANCE: Maurice Kriegel-Valrimont, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- GERMANY (WEST): Walter Fisch, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- NORTHERN IRELAND: Betty Sinclair, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Northern Ireland.
- ICELAND: Brynjolfur Bjarnason, Member of Parliament, Member of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party.
- ISRAEL: Emile Habibi, Member of Parliament, Member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the Communist Party.
- ITALY: Professor Antonio Banfi, Senator, Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party.
- NETHERLANDS: J. van Seggelen, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
- NORWAY: Erling Heiestad, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; editor of *Friheten*.

## CREDENTIALS REPORT

NUMBER OF DELEGATES  
Men, 524 ; Women, 91 ; Total, 615

AGE GROUPS					
		% of total			% of total
Under 21	2	.3	31-40 years	287	46.5
22-25 years	25	4.1	41-50 „	134	21.8
26-30 „	129	21.1	Over 50	38	6.2
LENGTH OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP					
		per cent to whole			per cent to whole
Up to 1 year	20	3.3	4-7 years	101	16.3
1-2 years	36	5.9	7-10 „	75	12.2
2-3 „	40	6.5	10-15 „	165	26.9
3-4 „	40	6.5	15-20 „	91	14.7
			Over 20 years	47	7.7



### OCCUPATIONS

Engineering .. .. .	141	Clothing .. .. .	21
Mining .. .. .	37	Printing .. .. .	11
Textiles .. .. .	9	Distributive .. .. .	11
Transport and Rails .. .. .	45	Professional and Technical .. .. .	23
Building .. .. .	47	Chemicals .. .. .	6
Vehicles .. .. .	7	Hospitals and Allied .. .. .	1
Power .. .. .	20	Teachers .. .. .	34
Clerical .. .. .	43	T.U. Officials .. .. .	4
Agriculture .. .. .	3	Party Functionaries .. .. .	40
Housewives .. .. .	36	Miscellaneous .. .. .	67

### MAIN TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

A.E.U. .. .. .	108	N.U.T.G.W. .. .. .	16
N.U.M. .. .. .	38	Print unions .. .. .	10
Textile unions .. .. .	8	U.S.D.A.W. .. .. .	21
N.U.R. and A.S.L.E.F. ... .. .	24	A.Sc.W. .. .. .	17
A.U.B.T.W. .. .. .	19	T.G.W.U. .. .. .	42
N.U.V.B. .. .. .	2	N.U.G.M.W. .. .. .	16
E.T.U. .. .. .	25	N.U.T. .. .. .	33
C.A.W.U. .. .. .	40	A.S.W. .. .. .	21
N.U.A.W. .. .. .	2		

TOTAL TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP .. .. .	580
MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES .. .. .	477

### PARTY EDUCATION

211 delegates have attended national schools of a week or more  
 275 district schools  
 (of these 117 have also been to national schools)  
 497 delegates have attended week-end or day schools.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

S. ABBOTT	R. P. DUTT	HILDA KUNES
T. AHERN	W. GALLACHER	W. LAUCHLAN
W. ALEXANDER	J. GARDNER	J. MAHON
B. BEHAN	J. GOLLAN	BETTY MATTHEWS
M. BENNETT	IDA HACKETT	GEORGE MATTHEWS
ELINOR BURNS	F. HART	A. MOFFAT
EMILE BURNS	F. HAXELL	M. MORRIS
G. CABORN	J. HORNER	W. MCLEAN
J. R. CAMPBELL	NORA JEFFERY	P. PIRATIN
EVE COHEN	A. JORDAN	H. POLLITT
FRANCES DEAN	P. KERRIGAN	B. RAMELSON
E. DICKENS	A. KETTLE	F. STANLEY
H. DICKENSON	J. KLUGMANN	N. WALSH
		W. WARMAN

## APPEALS COMMITTEE

J. GASTER	L. McGREE	R. W. ROBSON
M. JORDAN	R. McILHONE	G. SHORT
		R. STEWART

## AUDITORS

L. S. DUNSTAN	W. HOLMES
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FROM 1st OCTOBER 1951 TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1953

### Report of the Auditors.

January 18th, 1954.

W. HOLMES

Auditors.